- 5**4**. (New) A method of detecting at least one hybridization complex comprising a target nucleic acid, said method comprising:
 - a) adding a target nucleic acid to an array to form at least a first hybridization complex, said array comprising a solid support having a plurality of regions, each region comprising an electrode and a self-assembled mixed monolayer comprising
 - i) blocking moieties, having a first end attached to said electrode, wherein said blocking moieties shield nucleic acids from said electrode; and
 - ii) at least one modified nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid and a linker moiety having a first and second end;

wherein said first end of said linker is attached to said electrode and said second end is attached to said nucleic acid;

wherein at east two different regions comprise different probe nucleic acids;

- b) adding an agent that distinguishes between single and double stranded nucleic acids; and
- c) detecting the presence of said first hybridization complex.
- (New) A method according to claim 34, wherein said first end of said blocking 5**2**moieties is attached to said electrode via a sulfur linkage.
- (New) A method according to claim 55, wherein said first end of said linker is 5**B** attached to said electrode via a sulfur linkage.
- (New) A method according to claim 54, 55, or 56, wherein said electrode comprises **54**. gold.
- (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said blocking moieties have the 58. formula:

$$SCM \leftarrow \bigcap_{R_2}^{R_1} X$$

wherein

SCM is a sulfur-containing moiety, wherein said sulfur containing moiety is attached to said electrode;

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U.S.S.N.: 09/921,645 Filing Date: August-3, 2001

 R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and substituent groups; n is an integer from 3 to 50; and X is a terminal group.

- 5% (New) A method according to claim $\frac{55}{58}$, wherein R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
- (New) A method according to claim 59, wherein said blocking moieties comprise alkyl.
- (New) A method according to claim $\frac{55}{50}$, or 60, wherein n is ≥ 6 .
- (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said blocking moiety is a branched molecule.
- (New) A method according to claim 62, wherein said blocking moiety is a straight chain alkyl group.
- 64. (New) A method according to claim 63, wherein said alkyl ranges from 1 to 20 carbon atoms.
- (New) An method according to claim-54, wherein said array comprises a plurality of different blocking moieties.
- (New) A method according to claim 65, wherein at least one of said blocking moieties is a branched molecule.
- (New) A method according to claim 65 or 66, wherein at least one of said blocking moieties is an alkyl group.
 - (New) An method according to claim 58, wherein for said blocking moiety,

 SCM is a thiol containing moiety;

 R₁ and R₂ are hydrogen;

 n is 16; and

 X is hydroxyl.

(New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said linker moiety has the formula: 6**%**

$$SCM \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{pmatrix}} Y$$

wherein

SCM is a sulfur-containing moiety, wherein said sulfur containing moiety is attached to said electrode;

 R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and substituent groups;

n is an integer from 3 to 50; and

Y is the point of attachment for a nucleic acid.

(New) An method according to claim 69, wherein said linker moiety is a straight 170. chain alkyl group.

(New) An method according to claim 70, wherein said alkyl group ranges from 1 to 18 20 carbon atoms.

(New) A method according to claim 69, wherein for said linker moiety, SCM is a thiol containing moiety; R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen; n is 16; and Y is oxygen.

(New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said modified nucleic acids have the 70. formula:

$$SCM \leftarrow \bigcap_{R_2}^{R_1} \text{nucleic acid}$$

wherein

SCM is a sulfur-containing moiety, wherein said sulfur containing moiety is attached to said electrode;

 R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen

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U.S.S.N.: 09/921,645 Filing Date: August.3, 2001

and substituent groups; and n is an integer from 3 to 50.

- 74. (New) A method according to claim 76, wherein R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen.
- 72 (New) A method according to claim $\frac{70}{4}$, $\frac{70}{4}$, wherein n is ≥ 6 .
- New) A method according to claim 76, wherein for said linker moiety, SCM is a thiol containing moiety;

 R₁ and R₂ are hydrogen;

 n is 16; and

 Y is oxygen.
- 74. (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said blocking moiety comprises a phosphorus-containing moiety.
- 75. (New) A method according to claim 51, wherein said nucleic acid is attached to said linker at a 2' position of a ribose.
- 76. (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said nucleic acid is attached to said linker at a 3' position of a ribose.
- (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said nucleic acid is attached to said linker at a base of said nucleic acid.
- (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said nucleic acid is attached to said linker at a phosphate linkage of said nucleic acid.
- (New) A method according to claim 54, wherein said agent is an intercalating agent.

REMARKS

Claims 15-50 have been cancelled by amendment. Claims 51-82 have been added. Support is found throughout the specification, for example on page 25, lines 20-25. No new matter is entered by way of these added claims, and therefore entry of the claims into the instant application is respectfully requested.